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CITY OF BATH



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

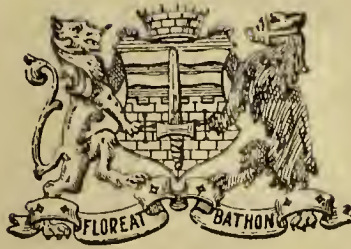
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1934

JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

CITY OF BATH



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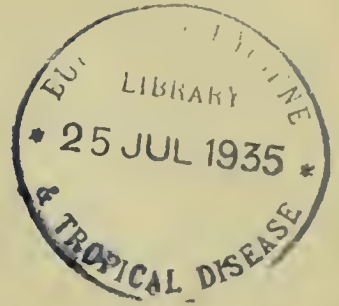
JAMES F. BLACKETT, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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CITY OF BATH.**December, 1934***Mayor :* Councillor AUBREY BATEMAN**HEALTH COMMITTEE.***Chairman :* Alderman C. COWLEY.

The Mayor.

Aldermen :—

C. Cowley, F. W. Spear.

Councillors :—

L. G. Adams	Mrs. H. Cooke	S. H. Rawlings
W. Barrett	G. Lipscomb	W. J. Say
A. E. Cook	H. G. Price	E. J. Tiley

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.*Chairman :* Councillor Mrs. B. L. P. DEVENISH

The Mayor,

Aldermen W. J. Baker, C. Cowley, Preston King, M.D.

Councillors :—

A. E. Cook	Mrs. H. Cooke	Mrs. B. L. P. Devenish	J. S. Hewitt
Capt. A. E. Hopkins	H. G. Price	J. R. Torrance	E. J. Wilding.

Co-opted Members :—

Mrs. Cordiner	Mrs. Hocking	Mrs. Luker	Mrs. Marsh
Miss Scott	Dr. Scott White		

HOUSING COMMITTEE.*Chairman :* Alderman C. H. LONG.

The Mayor, Aldermen C. H. Long, A. W. Wills

Councillors :—

S. J. Amblin	S. Day	A. A. Hunt	S. D. Kennard
J. Plowman	J. R. Torrance	E. J. Wilding	

STAFF, DECEMBER, 1934.

The following particulars are given in accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

J. F. Blackett, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy School Medical Officer

R. E. Thomas, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Norah D. Pinkerton, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), B.Sc.

A. Michael Critchley, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

City Analyst : *H. F. Barke, F.I.C.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

W. A. Craven, Cert. San. I. and Meat I.

Assistant Inspectors :

W. T. Blake, Cert. San. I. and Meat I.

J. W. Elliott, do. do.

S. D. Hawkins.

Administrative Tuberculosis Officer :

The Medical Officer of Health

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer :

A. Michael Critchley, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor :

Mrs. B. E. Rose, S.R.N., Ex-Queen's Nurse

Health Visitors—Maternity and Child Welfare :

Miss E. Axten, S.R.N., L.O.S.

Miss I. Nash, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

Miss G. Sparshatt, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife ; New Health
Visitors' Certificate

Clerks :

C. J. Pring, Chief Clerk

Miss E. M. Bartlett

R. G. Lavis

R. W. L. Read (part time)

Medical Officers to Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Centres :

Dr. R. E. Thomas
Dr. Norah D. Pinkerton
Dr. A. Michael Critchley

Superintendent of District Midwives :

*Miss O. L. Swann

District Midwives :

P. Bavington
M. J. O'Loughlin
M. E. Thomas

Medical Officer to Venereal Diseases Clinic (at Royal United Hospital) :

*Dr. R. Waterhouse

Medical Officer to Orthopædic Clinic :

*Miss Maud F. Forrester-Brown, M.D., M.S. (Lond.).

Public Vaccinators :

Dr. A. H. Duckett
*Dr. J. P. Hosford
*Dr. P. H. Knowles

Vaccination Officer :

C. J. Pring

CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Medical Superintendent and Medical Attendant :

J. F. Blackett, M.D. (Lond.), D.P.H.

Matron :

Miss M. Thompson, S.R.N., Cert. Midwife

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer to Frome Road Institution :

A. H. Duckett, M.B., Ch.B.

*District Medical Officers :

Dr. J. B. Bennett
Dr. T. C. Halley
Dr. J. P. Hosford
Dr. P. H. Knowles
Dr. D. Moodie
Dr. W. Morris

The Staff of the School Medical Department is given in my Report to the Education Authority.

*Part-time Officer of the Council

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

City and County Borough of Bath.

Health Resort and Chief Town of Somerset.

Area of the Borough, 5152 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23' N., Longitude 2° 21' W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 63,151,000 gallons. Average daily consumption, 1934, 18.98 gallons per head; 1929-33 23.55 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

House refuse removed and cremated by the Sanitary Authority.

Population—1931 Census; Enumerated, 68,815; Resident, 68,375.

Number of inhabited houses, Census 1931, 15,599 (*i.e.*, structurally separate dwellings occupied by private families).

Number of families or separate occupiers, Census 1931, 19,435.

Years ...				1934.	1933.	Mean of 1926-30.	Mean of 1921-25.
Population, estimated	...	...		68,500	68,900	69,536	68,782
Rainfall (Mean of 65 yrs., 1866-1930, 31.04 ins)...				26.25	24.56	33.72	30.16
Rateable Value in October	...	£		595,795	566,088	491,895	424,806
Rates—Total per £	...	...	...	10/-	10/-	11/2	12/3
One penny General Rate produced	...	£		2,270	2,225	1,921	
Total nett indebtedness	...	£		1,974, 931	2,010,389	1,183,799	660,571
Ditto	per person	£		28 - 14 - 1	29 - 4 - 5	17 - 2 - 6	9 - 12 - 6
MARRIAGES—Number Registered	...	...		569	561	553	568
Rate per 1000 population.	Bath			16.6	16.3	15.9	16.4
Ditto.	England and Wales			16.9	15.7	15.4	15.7
BIRTHS—Number	...	Bath		720	750	834	1,013
Rate per 1000 population	...	"		10.6	10.9	11.9	14.7
Ditto.	England and Wales			14.8	14.4	16.8	20.0
Illegitimate births per 1000 Infants born	...	Bath		47	44	53	49
DEATHS—Number—Bath residents...	...			1000	989	952	926
Nett rate per 1000 population,	Bath			14.6	14.4	13.6	13.4
Standardized rate for age and sex	"			10.7	10.5	10.2	10.0
Death Rate ('crude'), England and Wales				11.8	12.3	12.1	12.2
Death Rate (standardised)	"	"			9.8	10.3	10.9
INFANT MORTALITY—	...	Bath		45	52	47	62
England and Wales				59	64	68	76
Illegitimate Infants	...	Bath		59	121	79	116
DEATHS from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)				1	5	4	3
Ditto. Rate per 1000 births,	Bath			1.4	6.7	4.5	3.3
Ditto. do. England and Wales				5.5	7.1	7.2	9.0
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...		52	38	42	43
" Other " Tuberculosis	...	...		8	13	7	12
Influenza	...	...		5	65	31	37

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS--Continued

Years ...				1934	1933	Mean of 1926-30	Mean of 1921-25
Pneumonia	...	...	...	58	57	53	48
Bronchitis	...	...	...	21	38	53	62
Cancer	...	...	...	161	133	127	122
Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc....	...	...	...	49	49	56	78.
Heart Disease	...	...	...	217	159	151	146.
Arterial Sclerosis	...	...	...	104	88	61	31
Nephritis	...	...	...	39	44	38	28
Senile Decay	...	...	...	56	46	68	74
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases	...	...	...	4	12	13	14
Violence	...	...	...	26	40	37	29
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.76	0.55	0.60	0.62
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.12	0.19	0.09	0.17
Seven principal "Zymotic" Diseases	...	...	...	0.06	0.17	0.19	0.20
Influenza	...	...	...	0.07	0.94	0.44	0.53.
Pneumonia	...	...	...	0.85	0.83	0.76	0.69.
Bronchitis	...	...	...	0.31	0.55	0.76	0.90.
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	...	...	...	0.22	0.25	0.19	0.12
Cancer	...	...	...	2.35	1.93	1.82	1.77
DEATHS at various age periods—							
Under 1 year	...	...	...	33	39	40	63.
1 to 5 years	...	...	...	12	16	18	18.
Between 5 and 60 years	...	...	...	250	238	248	253
Over 60 years	...	...	...	705	696	647	592.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Cases notified							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	36	71	52	84
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	124	207	186	113.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	2	—	9	3.
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	19	10	25	22.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	9	14	9	10.
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	2	3	3	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	17	11		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	88	97	67	79
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	16	36	19	17
INFECTIOUS DISEASE—Attack rates per 1000 population—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.53	1.03	0.74	1.22
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1.81	3.00	2.66	1.63.
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	0.03	—	0.13	0.04
Erysipelas	...	...	...	0.28	0.15	0.36	0.32
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	0.25	0.16		
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	1.28	1.41	0.96	1.15
"Other" Tuberculosis	...	...	...	0.23	0.52	0.27	0.24
NUMBER OF DEATHS from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	1	4	2	2.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	2	1
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	2	2	1
Measles	...	...	...	2	2	2	4
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	1	2	4
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
DEATH RATES per 1000 population from—							
Diphtheria	...	...	...	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.03.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	—	—	0.02	0.01
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	—	—	0.02	0.01
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—	0.03	0.02	0.02
Measles	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.05
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	0.01	0.03	0.05
Puerperal Fever...	...	...	...	—	—	—	0.02
VACCINATION—Percentage of Infants vaccinated				14*	15	17	21

*January to June only.

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND TO THE ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In the Report which follows I have the honour of submitting a general description of the activities of the Health Department of the City Council during 1934, together with a considerable amount of relevant statistical information. The Report is drawn up in accordance with the statutory obligation included in Section 14 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1922, and with the suggestions contained in Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health.

A generation or two ago a Health Department was concerned with little more than the carrying out of duties imposed upon the Sanitary Authority by the Public Health Acts then in existence. In recent years, and especially since the War, the scope of our work has been very much widened by new legislation and by local developments. We are now intimately associated not only with the Health, but with the Maternity and Child Welfare, the Housing, the Public Assistance, and other Committees of the Council. All this is in keeping with modern views on what are known as the social services which, in their turn, are generally recognised as playing an important part in producing the better health, the greater longevity, and the higher standard of living, now enjoyed by the community.

Attention may be drawn here to three matters of special interest. The first is the completion of the new Isolation Hospital—a source of immense satisfaction to all who realise its value to the City. Details will be found on pages 36 to 44. In view of the official Housing Enquiry held early in 1935 much time and thought were given during the year to the question of Clearance Areas under the Housing Acts. The results of the first Enquiry will be described in a later report, but it may be said here that they appear to prepare the way for improvements of outstanding importance.

The third point has a more personal application. It is the acceptance by the Council of a Superannuation Scheme for officers and workmen. In future all candidates appointed to designated posts

under the Council will have to reach a reasonably high standard of physical fitness and the responsibility of deciding whether they do so has been placed on the Medical Officer of Health. The medical staff has already had to make 49 full examinations of selected applicants. A further incidental result of real concern to us at Blue Coat House was the enforced retirement of two members of the staff who had passed the age limit. Mr. Craven had been in the Council's service for 45 years. His record as Chief Inspector is a distinguished one and he has earned the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been brought into contact. My own debt of gratitude to him for his never failing help since I came to Bath is too great to be expressed adequately in a brief paragraph such as this. Mr. Hawkins, one of the Assistant Inspectors, after 37 years' faithful service to the Council, leaves in like manner with the good will of all who know him.

Once again—and this is no formal statement, but a sincere expression of my feelings—I wish to acknowledge with gratitude the constant help and encouragement I have received from the Chairmen and members of the various Committees with which the Health Department is associated ; and to offer my best thanks to the whole of the staff for the loyal and efficient way in which they carry out the Council's work. I wish also to thank the City Engineer, the Waterworks Engineer, and the City Treasurer for information relating to their Departments contained in this Report.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

JAMES F. BLACKETT,

Bath, July, 1935.

Medical Officer of Health.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the City of Bath for the Year 1934.

Section A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The City of Bath is a County Borough with an area of 5,152 acres, a boundary line of 14 miles, and a population which the Registrar-General estimated to be 68,500 at the middle of 1934.

Bath is to a great extent a residential rather than an industrial city, but there are several large works in which engineering, cabinet making, the manufacture of cloth, and other industries, are carried on. Large numbers of visitors come here also to use the baths and for other purposes. These provide occupation and are a source of livelihood to a considerable section of the population.

The unemployment figures in Bath were about 10% higher at the end of 1934 than at the end of 1933. Much of the increase was due to the fact that several large building enterprises had been completed during the year. On December 31st, 1934, the actual figures relating to those classified officially as "wholly unemployed" were:—Men, 1,974; Boys under 18, 36; Women, 235; Girls under 18, 31; Total, 2,276. That unemployment has serious reactions on those concerned is of course generally recognised, but not much has been discovered about its direct effect on health. I am not aware, however, of any definite evidence that the health and physique of the unemployed and their families differ significantly from that of the community as a whole. Although we are not brought into close contact with adult unemployed, we see a large proportion of their children through the School Medical and Infant Welfare Departments. We have no doubt

that the various schemes for the provision of extra nourishment by the local authority have a definite effect in the prevention of malnutrition and ill-health which might otherwise be found among those below the school leaving age.

Details of the number of houses and families, together with much other statistical information, may be found in the Summary on pages 6 and 7.

Vital Statistics. A detailed summary of the vital statistics for 1934 and for several previous years is given on pages 6 and 7. The chief points of interest about those for 1934 are as follows :—

The birth-rate, *i.e.*, the number of births per 1,000 population, once more showed a decrease by comparison with that for the preceding year. The rate for the country as a whole on the other hand had slightly increased. The position, though not its cause or its significance, is made clear from the table given below.

The 1934 marriage-rate for Bath, in spite of a small increase, was slightly below that for England and Wales, instead of being as it was in 1933 a little higher. Some idea of the movements of this rate also can be obtained from the table.

	1934.	1933.	Mean of 1923-32. 1900.	
Birth-rate, <i>i.e.</i> , births per 1,000 population.				
Bath	10.6	10.9	12.5	19.1
England and Wales ...	14.8	14.4	17.2	28.7
Number of births in Bath, assuming a population of 69,000	731	752	863	1318
Marriage-rate—				
Bath	16.6	16.3	15.9	17.0
England and Wales ...	16.9	15.7	15.4	16.0

Death-rate. This was practically the same in 1934 as 1933 (0.2 higher).

As we have recently been given a new correcting factor by the Registrar-General this seems to be a convenient opportunity to explain the basis on which the death-rates used in these annual reports have been and will be calculated,

The "crude," or as we have called it, the "net" annual death-rate of any area is the number of deaths of people resident in the area to each thousand of the estimated population for the year in question—whether they took place at home, or elsewhere. Deaths of non-residents occurring in the area are excluded. Death-rates in one area, however, cannot usefully be compared with those in another unless allowance is made for differences in the age and sex constitution of the population—under similar conditions, a relatively high proportion of young people or of women tends to lower the death-rate.

For this reason the Registrar-General provides each area with a "correcting factor." When the crude rate is multiplied by this factor (which is less than 1 for Bath) we get a "standardised" or "standard" rate which represents the deaths which would have occurred in a population of the same size had the age and sex grouping been similar to that of a selected "standard" population. Such rates for different areas are comparable with each other or with the standard rate for the country as a whole.

Since the results of the 1901 Census were known all standardised rates have hitherto had reference to the age and sex constitution of England and Wales in that year. We now have a factor which takes the population of 1931 as the standard. In this report and in all future ones—until, of course, another change based on a later census is announced—"standard" rates for 1931 and for subsequent years will relate to the 1931 population of England and Wales. Standard rates for years prior to 1931, on the other hand, refer to the 1901 population. To make the latter series comparable with the earlier, the latter ones must be multiplied by '82, since this is the factor which links the age and sex grouping of the country's population in 1931 to that of 1901. In the Reports for 1904 to 1933, inclusive, all standard rates refer to the 1901 population of England and Wales as a standard.

The new correcting factor for Bath is '73.

The following extracts from the vital statistics are given in the form suggested in the Ministry of Health's Circular No. 1417.

		Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	.... 695	358	337	} Birth Rate, 10.6
	Illegitimate	.... 34	20	14	
Stillbirths	....	.... 24	12	12	Rate per 1,000
					total births, 31.9
Deaths	....	1,000	451	549	Death-rate, 10.7
Deaths from puerperal causes :—					Rate per 1,000 total
			Deaths.		(live and still) births.
	Puerperal sepsis	...	0		0.00
	Other puerperal causes		1		1.33
	Total	...	1		1.33

Death-rate of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births :—

Legitimate, 45 ; Illegitimate, 59 ; Total, 45.

Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	2
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	—
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)		1

THE 1931 CENSUS.

The following figures published recently supplement those given on pages 12 to 14 of my Report for 1932. The corresponding figures for the 1921 Census are given in my 1923 Report.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Total population over 14 years of age	23,156	33,821
Retired or not gainfully occupied	3,031	21,541
Engaged in occupations as enumerated below	20,125	12,280
Gardeners, Nurserymen, etc.	784	19
Other Agricultural occupations	170	8
Mining and Quarrying	96	—
Lime, Cement, Bricks, Pottery, Chemicals, Paints, etc....	77	7
Metal Workers	1,812	16
Precious Metals, Watches, Clocks, etc.	140	13
Electrical apparatus	293	2
Skins, Leather, etc.	37	102
Textile Workers, Tailors, Dressmakers, Boot- makers, etc.	540	1,319
Food, Drink, Tobacco	427	59
Wood and Furniture	1,221	45
Paperworkers, Printers, and Bookbinders	622	342
Builders, Bricklayers, Painters, etc.	1,999	22
Transport Workers, Messengers	2,558	56
Commercial and Financial occupations	3,148	1,627
Public Administration and Defence	244	10
Clergymen and Ministers....	71	—
Barristers and Solicitors	58	1
Physicians and Surgeons....	100	9
Nurses and other Medical Attendants	83	605

				MALES.	FEMALES.
Teachers	...	...	...	180	430
Other Professional occupations	...	...	...	316	137
Public Entertainment and Sport	...	...	...	172	51
Domestic Service	...	...	...	235	4,587
Hotel, Inn, Lodging, and Boarding House					
Keepers	...	...	...	232	429
Laundry Workers	...	...	...	27	341
Charwomen, Caretakers, Cleaners, etc.	...	...	...	89	326
Waiters, Porters, Barmen, etc.	...	...	...	299	177
Other Personal Service	...	...	...	346	287
Clerks, Draughtsmen, Typists, etc.	...	...	...	1,226	985
Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Packers	...	...	...	326	82
Labourers	...	...	...	1,222	5
Others	...	...	...	975	181

Section B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. The arrangements available for the examination of clinical material are indicated on page 35. The analyses of water, milk and foodstuffs, are carried out almost entirely by the City Analyst, who is a part-time officer, in his own laboratory. For the nature and amount of work done see pages 35 and 56.

Ambulance Facilities. (a) Infectious cases are dealt with by the motor ambulance kept at the City Isolation Hospital. (b) Non-infectious and accident cases. The City Council has three ambulances and the St. John Ambulance Association two, available for ordinary cases at reasonable charges. These arrangements appear to be adequate for the needs of the city.

Nursing in the Home. Although no actual home nursing is carried out by the Council's own staff, financial responsibility has been accepted in regard to certain types of illness,

more particularly under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme and for cancer (page 44). During 1934 payments under these headings covered 3,656 visits and amounted to £157. This is exclusive of the district midwifery services, to which reference is made on page 19. The work is done for the Council by that very valuable institution, the Bath District Nursing Association under arrangements which were described in detail on page 16 of my report for 1932.

For ordinary district nursing duties the Association employs 9 full-time and 1 part-time fully qualified Queen's Nurses. During the year ended 31st March, 1935, they paid 43,003 visits to 1,362 patients.

Hospitals: Public and Voluntary. In my report for 1932 I gave a description of the principal hospitals in the City and of the co-operation which exists between the Council and the voluntary hospitals, and last year I discussed the position of the poor law infirmary at Frome Road House. Apart from the completion of the new Isolation Hospital referred to later, the position remained substantially unaltered during 1934, but the following points may be noted.

The long and constant waiting list at the Royal United Hospital was a matter of anxious concern to the Board. In spite of the financial difficulties, however, steps were taken which will make it possible to open two additional wards during 1935 and this is likely to relieve the situation considerably.

A scheme for the structural improvement of some of the wards at Frome Road Infirmary was carried a stage further. The chief alteration is in the windows and there is no doubt that a wonderful difference results.

The idea that each hospital in Bath should be looked upon as part of a co-ordinated scheme for the benefit of the City as a whole is, I think, becoming more generally recognised. The importance of the principle involved cannot be insisted upon too strongly, since overlapping and unnecessary duplication of services leads to extravagance and inefficiency.

Local Government Act, 1929. No material modification took place in the administration of the institutional medical services transferred under this Act.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

16

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE.

	See also page	Monday	Tuesday	We'n'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Infant Welfare							
Centres :—							
*Blue Coat House ...	22		2.30—4			2.30 4	
Walcot ...	"			2.30—4	2.30—4		
Oldfield Park ...	"			2.30—4			
†Southdown ...	23		9.30				
‡Odd Down ...			to 11.15				
Ante-Natal Clinics :							
45 Rivers Street ...	17		2.30—4				
*Blue Coat House ...	"			10—12			
*Maternity & Child Welfare							
Dental Clinic ...	23						10—12
Mothers							
Special Clinic for ...	26	...	...	By appointment		...	...
Tuberculosis—							
Dispensary... ...	46	10—5				2.30—8	
Artificial Sunlight Treatment ...	48	...	...	By appointment		...	...
Mental Treatment ...	...	...	...	Friday by appointment		...	...
Venereal Diseases							
Clinic—Men ...	49					5—6.30	5—6.30
Women ...	"		5—6.30				
School Clinics—							
*Inspection ...	...	2—4.30	2—4.30		2—4.30	2—4.30	
*Eye ...	...	10.30		10.30			
*Dental ...	...	10—5	10—5	10—5	10—5	10—5	
Ear, Nose and Throat :							
*Blue Coat House ...	...	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.30
Royal United Hospital ...	...					2 0||	
Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital ...	...				9.30		
*Minor Ailments Clinic ...	...	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	2—4.30	9.30—11
*Orthopaedic After-care Clinic ...	25			2 30—4			
Orthopaedic Hospital Massage ...	25	...	...	Daily by appointment.	...	...	...

* These Clinics are held at Blue Coat House. † 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of Month,

‡ 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of Month || 3rd Friday of month by appointment.

Poor Law Medical Out-Relief. In my last report I expressed the hope that some means might be found of introducing an "open-choice" system of medical attendance comparable with that in force under the National Health Insurance Acts. Although I am quite satisfied that such a change is desirable in due course, experience in the few areas where it has so far been tried are not uniformly encouraging. The matter is still in an experimental stage and as far as we are concerned here it seems better to wait for a more favourable opportunity. A further report will be made as soon as circumstances justify it. In the meantime the following details relating to 1934 may be given for information. The figures are approximate and subject to certain modifying factors, but they represent the actual position with reasonable accuracy. Analysis seems to show that while there are wide variations, the average remuneration is not less than that received under the National Health Insurance Acts.

District.	Popu- lation.	Area in Acres.	Salary. £.	Persons at risk.	Attendances.		(b) as percent- age of (a)
					Home. (a)	Surgery. (b)	
A.	20,000	1,030	107	320	194	628	324
B.	13,480	440	80	255	146	285	195
C.	13,000	980	96	160	379	205	54
D.	10,870	510	67	220	176	213	121
E.	6,500	1,300	65	100	226	57	25
F.	5,000	900	42	35	64	50	78

Institutional Provision for the Care of Mental Defectives.

(a) Bathwick Old Rectory. This is a Hostel to provide a modified form of care for specially selected high grade mental defectives who have been in other institutions. Many of them do daily work outside the institution. Four of the 21 inmates are Bath City cases. See also 1930 Report, page 21.

(b) The House of Help at 112, Walcot Street belongs to the Bath Preventive Mission. It is a recognised residential institution for 66 women and girls who are mental defectives. Eight of the inmates are Bath cases maintained by the City Council.

(c) The Council has an agreement with the Bristol City Council under which 30 places are available for Bath cases at Hortham Colony, near Bristol. Nearly the full number were in use at the end of 1934.

(d) Nine mental defectives have been sent by the Council to Stoke Park Colony, near Bristol.

(e) Frome Road House is certified for the reception of 10 male mental defectives. Three of the number were Bath cases.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Council's complete scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare includes Ante-natal Clinics, the supervision of midwives, a district Midwifery Service, Maternity Beds, a Health Visiting Department including supervision of boarded out children under the Children Acts, five Infant Welfare Centres, the provision of Milk to Mothers and Children, a Dental Service, the supply of Maternity Outfits, a Clinic for giving advice on Birth Control to married women for whom further pregnancies would be detrimental to health, and schemes for dealing with Crippling Defects, with Ophthalmia Neonatorum (page 70) and with Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. The paragraphs which follow include a summary of the work done during 1934.

Ante-natal Clinics. The number of new patients during 1934 was 20 per cent. higher than that for the previous year, in spite of a slightly lower birth rate. This result is most encouraging to those concerned, though it is a little embarrassing because it brings us nearer the limit of what it is reasonable to expect from two half-day clinics a week. Municipal Ante-natal Clinics are of very great value because they provide something essential which under existing conditions is beyond the reach of a large number of mothers. The ideal scheme, however, is one in which the family doctor would be in a position to give a medical supervision of equal thoroughness from an early stage of pregnancy and, in addition, would attend at the confinement if the midwife needed his assistance. Adequate consultant and hospital facilities such as already exist in connection with our own clinics would of course have to form a background to the scheme.

The following are some figures for 1934 :—

			Rivers Street.	Blue Coat House.
Day	...	...	Tuesday	Wednesday
Time	...	...	2.30—4	10—12
Medical Officer in charge			Dr. Thomas.	Dr. Pinkerton.
Number of sessions held			48	50
Number of new patients			216	143
Total attendances	...		760	611
Average per session	...		16	12
Home visits (ante-natal) by City Midwives			1,553	
Proportion of new patients to all births registered	...	...		45 per cent.

MIDWIVES.

During 1934 the number of midwives signifying their intention to practise in the City was 25. Of these, 15 worked solely in connection with public institutions, including 8 at the Royal United Hospital.

The number of confinements attended by all midwives was 662—last year it was 647. On 273 occasions no doctor was present. A doctor was previously engaged in 123 cases, and was called in owing to some emergency for the remaining 266. 802 births were registered during the year.

Altogether, a doctor was called in under the Rules of the Central Midwives Board on 287 occasions for various emergencies in connection with births and miscarriages. These emergencies may be grouped as follows :

Complications of labour	...	...	130
Ante-natal conditions	...	...	93
Post-natal condition of mother	...	...	30
Unsatisfactory condition of child	...	...	34

The Medical Officers act as Inspectors of Midwives and all midwives are visited regularly. No serious breach of the rules of the Central Midwives Board came to our notice in 1934.

City Midwives. What is in effect a Municipal Midwifery Service has been in existence in Bath for many years. It is carried on in conjunction with the Bath District Nursing Association,

but the Council is entirely responsible financially. There are three whole-time midwives, but owing to the nature and size of the area to be covered it has been necessary to arrange also for the half-time services of a midwife on the staff of the Association to be available for emergency and relief work. The midwives live in their districts and are on the telephone.

	1934.	1933.	1932.
Number of cases	293	282	279
Net cost to the rates year ended March 31st, after deducting patients' payments ..	£232	£330	£295

Midwifery fees paid to Doctors under section 14 of the Midwives Act, 1918. The liability incurred during the year ended March 31st, 1935, was £394 and the amount recovered from patients was £128. The Council has power to recover these fees from the patients or those responsible for her unless they are satisfied that "by reason of poverty" this should not be done. Claims for remission are dealt with by a special committee of the Maternity Committee.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits are kept at the Health Office and may be obtained by midwives or on their recommendation. They are supplied at cost price, or if the circumstances justify it, either at a reduced charge or free. The demand is comparatively small.

MATERNITY BEDS.

In my last Report (pages 18 to 20) I described the agreement made between the Council and the Royal United Hospital for the provision of 10 beds in the new 20 bed maternity unit at Combe Park. The scheme was very carefully devised in the hope that it would be a notable and valuable addition to the maternity services provided by the City and the result of the first year's working (1933) was most encouraging. The experience of 1934 was equally satisfactory.

It will be noted from the figures given below that 94 per cent. of the accommodation provided was in fact used. This does not imply overcrowding, as it might appear to do at first sight, because the figure refers only to the 10 City beds. The other beds were not used to the same extent.

The maintenance charge to the Council is at a rate corresponding to the average maintenance costs of all patients in the Hospital. During 1934 it was £2 17s. 2d. a week for each bed (whether occupied or not). During 1935 it is to be £2 18s. 4d.

As far as I can tell the scheme not only meets the needs of the mothers who have made such good use of the facilities provided, but has the approval of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, of the Hospital Board, and of the practitioners in the City who attend their patients at the Hospital. The maternity department is in close touch with the ante-natal clinics.

	1934	1933
* Number of new patients admitted	163	165
Number of primipara included	92	81
Number of readmissions	16	11
Number of confinements	157	162
† Cases in which midwife had entire charge	31	42
Number of " patient-days "	3457	3263
Ante-natal	807	791
Confinement and after	2650	2472
Total available	3650	3650
Proportion actually used	94%	89%
Maternal deaths	1	3
Stillbirths	9	11
Neonatal deaths (<i>i.e.</i> , within 10 days)	0	7
Weekly maintenance rate	£2 17 2	£3 1 10
Income received from patients	£676	£626

* This figure refers to individual mothers admitted for the first time (for that pregnancy) during the year. They were not necessarily confined during the year.

† *i.e.*, no doctor engaged or called in at any stage while patient was in Hospital.

The figures given above are taken from Health Office records. They may differ slightly from those of the Hospital.

Patients admitted within three days of birth of child are not considered as having had ante-natal treatment. Otherwise, treatment is counted as ante-natal up to the day before birth.

According to the Hospital statistics midwives are responsible for actual deliveries in about three-quarters of all our cases.

Maternal Mortality. Only one death was certified as being due to causes associated with childbirth. This gives a maternal mortality of 1.33 (for England and Wales it was 4.41). For the second year in succession no deaths from puerperal sepsis were recorded.

The patient who died was admitted to the Royal United Hospital for persistent vomiting in the very early stages of pregnancy. She was considered to have shown evidence of acute liver atrophy. There was no previous obstetric history except a two months miscarriage about three years before. She was 38.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

The increase in the number of sessions which took place after the re-organisation of the medical staff in April, 1933, has been fully justified by the results. In April, 1934, another centre was established at the New Hall, Odd Down, the weekly Tuesday morning session at Southdown being replaced by alternate sessions at Southdown and Odd Down. This has been a great convenience to the many mothers living in the higher parts of the area. The aggregate attendance at the two Centres has been approximately the same as that at Southdown prior to the new arrangements coming into force. As in the past, there was no difficulty in finding a sufficient number of voluntary workers willing to give all the help we needed. Ready co-operation of this kind in the interests of the children has been a notable and much appreciated feature in connection with the Council's schemes under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act from the very beginning. Without it, indeed, we could not carry out our work on the present lines. Separate reports are published dealing with the voluntary side of the work.

At the end of 1934 there were five Centres :

1. Blue Coat House, established (at Rosewell House) in 1913.
Sessions on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
2. Walcot, at Snow Hill Hall. Established in 1918.
Sessions on Wednesday and Thursday afternoons.
3. Twerton, at Oldfield Park Baptist Schoolroom.
Established in 1919. Sessions on Wednesday afternoons.

4. Southdown, at St. Barnabas Hall. Established in 1929. Sessions on Tuesday mornings, weekly until the end of March, 1934, and after that on second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
5. Odd Down, at the New Hall. First session 17th April, 1934. Sessions on first and third Tuesday mornings of each month.

		Blue Coat House.	Walcot.	Twerton.	South- down.	Odd Down.
Number of sessions	...	92	94	46	30	16
Attendances of children		3690	2954	1934	782	705
New cases included in above		210	120	97	29	44
Average attendance of						
Infants per session	...	40.1	31.4	42.0	26.1	44.1

This table shows that there were 10,065 attendances at 278 sessions, an average of 36.2 per session. (In 1933 the figures were 9,035; 250; and 36.1).

SUPPLY OF MILK TO NECESSITOUS MOTHERS AND CHILDREN.

		1934	1933	Average 1926-30
Average daily number of individuals receiving free milk	...	...	330	335
				132
Average daily distribution in gallons (dried milk counted as if reconstituted)		39	40	17
Approximate cost for year ended 31st March following	...	£1,542	£1,384	£685

Careful enquiries are made to ensure that the supply is limited to those entitled to it under the income scheme approved by the Committee.

Dental Service. By arrangement with the Education Committee the School Dental Department is available for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers, and the Saturday morning

sessions are a permanent part of the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme. The figures for 1934 include the following :—

Number of sessions	...	...	...	43
New patients called to Clinic	...	...	...	83
Patients actually attended (53 new and 12 old)				65
Total attendances...	...	...	...	171
Extractions	...	...	...	244
Fillings ...	...	...	...	10
Scalings	...	...	...	9
Dentures (10 patients)	...	...	...	18
Dentures repaired	...	...	...	1

Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children is available through the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee in the maternity ward at the Royal United Hospital and through the Public Assistance Committee at Frome Road House. Voluntary agencies include the Bath Vigilance and Rescue Association Home at 12, Walcot Parade and the Salvation Army.

Health Visitors. There are three whole-time Health Visitors, and one half-time assistant whose work is mainly confined to the Infant Welfare Centres. All are fully trained nurses. In addition to the ordinary home visiting—perhaps the most valuable single factor in the Council's Child Welfare scheme—each Health Visitor helps at the Infant Welfare Centres and acts as visitor under the Infant Life Protection clauses of the Children Acts (see below).

The visits paid during 1934 were as follows :

To children under one year	..	..	3,871
To children between one and five		..	5,353
Others	..	..	1,191
			<hr/>
			10,415
			<hr/>

Infant Life Protection. The duties laid down in Part I of the Children Act as amended by the Children and Young Persons Act of 1932 are carried out by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee. With certain exceptions, persons who

undertake or intend to undertake for reward the nursing and maintenance of one or more children under nine years of age must give notice of the fact to the Medical Officer of Health. The necessary enquiries are made by him and by the Health Visitors, who follow up each case by regular visits to the homes. The Local Authority has power to fix the number of infants to be retained in any house and to order removal for non-compliance with conditions described in the Acts. At the end of the year 21 infants were being cared for at one Home, and 3 more by the proprietor of another nursing home. The rest were in various private houses, one in each. Public Assistance cases are not included in the information here given.

Number of Names	Foster Parents.	Infants.
On Register at end of 1933	... 33	47
Added during the year	... 14	35
Removed during the year	... 17	30
On Register December 31st, 1934	30	52

3 of the children were under the care of more than one foster parent during the year.

Orthopædic Treatment. The following figures refer to non-tuberculous infants below school age dealt with under the Maternity and Child Welfare scheme during 1934 :—

Patients who receive residential treatment at the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital	...	10
Attendances at After-Care Clinic	... ..	342
Attendances at Massage Clinic	... ..	445

A more complete account of our very comprehensive scheme for dealing with orthopædic defects in children may be found in my Report to the Education Authority for 1934, pages 12 to 14.

Nursing and Maternity Home.	Nursing Homes only.	Maternity Homes only.	Combined Nursing & Maternity.
On Register at beginning of 1934	... 9	3	8
Applications during 1934	... 2	1	2*
Number registered do.	... 2	1	2*
Cancelled through closure or removal of Home	... 1	0	2
Removed to another category	... 1*	0	0
Appeals and applications for exemption	0	0	0
Registered at end of 1934	... 9	4	8

* One application for maternity in addition to non-maternity cases sanctioned.

At the end of the year, therefore, there were 21 Homes registered under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, 4 taking maternity cases only, 9 non-maternity cases, and 8 both kinds. No applications were refused. All the Homes are visited from time to time by one of the Medical Officers and all are conducted satisfactorily. Occasionally a certain amount of pressure is necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions under which the certificates of registration were granted.

“BIRTH CONTROL” CLINIC.

Only a few Birth Control Clinics under municipal control date back further than our own, which was established in April, 1931. In accordance with the Ministry of Health's Memorandum 153, advice in regard to contraceptives is limited to those married women attending the Council's Welfare Centres for whom further pregnancy is considered likely on medical grounds to be detrimental to health. The Clinic is under the administrative control of the Medical Officer of Health through whom all arrangements must be made. Selected patients are referred for appropriate advice to a lady doctor practising in Bath. They are seen at her surgery and she receives from the Council a fixed fee for each case.

Seventeen cases were seen at the Clinic during 1934 (there were 18 in 1933 and 15 in 1932). Six others who were advised to attend failed to keep the appointments made for them. All who went were considered suitable for instruction in contraceptive methods—nine on account of tuberculosis, one because of her mental condition, and the rest for excessive debility usually following too frequent pregnancy and in four cases associated with severe varicose veins.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN ACT, 1926

At the request of the Magistrates the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee has agreed to act as “guardian ad litem” under Section 8 of the Act in connection with cases coming before the Court of Summary Jurisdiction in Bath. Investigations are made by me personally on behalf of the Committee and a written report is sent for the information of the Magistrates.

During 1934 I investigated 16 cases (making 106 since the present procedure was commenced in 1927). In 13 of these, permanent

adoption had, in effect, already occurred and the application was designed simply to give it legal sanction. Except in one case where the applicant was an unmarried lady of independent means, all the applications were made jointly by married couples. Apparently three of the children only were legitimate (in one of these legitimacy was doubtful). The ages were : under 1, two ; 1-4, five ; 5-10, seven ; and one each 15 and 16. Eight were boys and eight girls.

Fifteen orders were granted unconditionally and one was refused. This was the case of a boarded out child of six where, partly on health and partly on domestic grounds, it seemed better to avoid any permanent contract for two or three years at least. In two cases applications referred to the wife's (but not the husband's) illegitimate child born before her marriage, and one was an illegitimate grandchild. The order refused last year to a maternal grandmother was granted in respect of the same child to the paternal grandmother and her second husband. In the other 12 cases there was no relationship between applicants and children.

The Act continues to meet the need for which it was designed and as far as my experience of Bath cases is concerned, in a manner which is quite satisfactory.

It may be mentioned that valuable work in connection with the adoption of children is being done by the West of England Branch of the National Adoption Society, whose office is at 8 Bennett Street, Bath. Those who desire help from the point of view either of a prospective adopter, or a child to be adopted, should apply to the Secretary at that address.

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water. In spite of the drought of 1934 which was so severe as to cause great anxiety and much inconvenience in many parts of the country, a full domestic supply was maintained in Bath until September 16th. After that and until December 4th restrictions were necessary. In the meantime, additional sources of supply were being sought by the Committee in various directions, three of which may be mentioned here—(a) by a bore-hole through the lias near Monkswood, work on which was subsequently suspended. (b) At Midford. With

the electric pumping plant now installed approximately 400,000 gallons a day can be pumped through a new rising 8-inch main, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which joins the existing main near Glass House. This was first used in February, 1935. (c) By arrangement with the West Gloucestershire Water Company. A new 9-inch main, $5\frac{3}{4}$ miles long, enables about three quarters of a million gallons a day to reach Monkswood if required. This was ready for use on November 16th. The agreement with the Gloucestershire Company is for 10 years.

The Committee is satisfied that with these two additions to the sources already existing adequate provision has now been made for every contingency likely to arise for several years at least.

All water is sterilised by one or other of the sets of apparatus placed at Monkswood, Batheaston, Oakford, Lansdown, Langridge, Weston, and Midford.

Analyses of all the chief sources are made by the Waterworks Committee. Expressed in parts per 100,000 the total dissolved solids are usually from 30 to 40 ; the earthy carbonates between 20 and 25 ; and the hardness from 20 to 30. Nitrates and poisonous metals are absent. Bacteriologically, the water is practically sterile.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are as follows :—

CHEMICAL.

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000).

			Monkswood.	Langridge.
Saline Ammonia	...	...	.0144	.0230
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	.0040	.0026
Nitrogen as Nitrate	...	...	.111	.105
Nitrite	...	...	absent	absent
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate				
in 4 hours at 80°F.	...	...	.020	.032
Chlorine as Chloride	...	...	1.6	1.5
Total dissolved solids	...	...	36.0	34.0
Earthy carbonates	...	...	25.0	21.5
Earthy salts not carbonates	...	...	3.0	3.0
Hardness	...	...	29.0	25.5
Poisonous metals	...	...	absent	absent
Sediment	...	...	small	nil.
Free Chlorine	...	...	.015	.005

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Organisms growing on gelatine at 22°C.	0 per c.c.	5 per c.c.
Organisms liquefying gelatine ...	0 per c.c.	0 per c.c.
Organisms growing on Agar at 37°C. ...	1 per c.c.	4 per c.c.
B. Coli Communis ...	ab. fr.	ab. fr.
	100 c.c.	100 c.c.
B. Enteriditis Sporogenes ...	absent	absent

The four collecting and seven service reservoirs have an aggregate capacity of 63,151,000 gallons. This includes 51,971,137 gallons at Monkswood and 9,334,564 at Batheaston.

Swimming Baths. The position is as described last year (page 27).

A complete reorganisation of the arrangements at the New and Royal Baths has been sanctioned by the Council. A detailed reference to this will be made in a subsequent report.

Drainage and Sewerage. No important changes took place during 1934.

Rivers and Streams. Constant watch is kept both by the Sanitary Inspectors and the City Engineer's Department to prevent avoidable pollution of the Avon and other smaller streams. No serious nuisances likely to affect health arose in the City during 1934. The question of the flooding of the Avon is receiving the careful attention of the River Avon Catchment Board and the Council is co-operating with the Board as far as that part of the river which is within the City boundary is concerned.

Closet Accommodation. An adequate system of water closets is in use in nearly the whole area. Only in out-lying districts are there a few cesspools and earth closets. During 1934 no conversions took place, but the Inspectors were instrumental in having 35 new water closets constructed and 22 old ones replaced by more modern types.

Public Cleansing. A scheme for a new destructor and for the complete reorganisation of the methods of refuse collection was in preparation during 1934. This has since received the Council's approval. It is intended to give a description of the scheme in a later report.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area. Full details may be found in the Chief Inspector's Report on pages 50 to 56 and no further reference is needed here.

Smoke Abatement. See page 53.

Schools. Matters of interest in connection with Schools are referred to in my Report to the Education Authority. The fact that the Medical Officer of Health is also School Medical Officer enables a very close co-operation between the Health and School Medical Departments to be secured.

Section D. HOUSING.

The Council's policy in regard to Clearance Areas was discussed in detail in my last Report. During 1934 the necessary arrangements for dealing with the areas and for rehousing displaced tenants were under consideration, pending the official Enquiry by the Ministry of Health which took place in 1935.

The figures given below show that quite apart from this side of the Housing Committee's duties, a great deal of useful work was done in other directions under the Housing and Public Health Acts. It should be noted once more how large a part the schemes of the City Improvements Committee are taking in getting rid of some of the worst houses in the central area.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of new houses erected during the year 1934 :—

By the Local Authority ...	...	...	—
By other bodies and persons	...	...	215
			—
			215
			—

1. *Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—*

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2034 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for the purpose | ... | | | | | 5063 |

(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	135
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				417
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	285
(Including houses in Clearance Area Schemes).					
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	339

2. *Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	23
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*

A. Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...			7
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
(a) By owners	...	...	...	...	6
(b) By local authority in default of owners	...				—

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	584
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	584
(b)	By local authority in default of owners ...	—
C.	Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made... ..	2
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2
NOTE.—In addition 1 house was demolished voluntarily and 8 otherwise dealt with under Section 19.		
D.	Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit... ..	—

Section E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food. See pages 56 to 63 and 66.

Section F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

An analysis of notifications received and cases removed to hospital during 1934 in relation to the age and sex of the patients is given on page 67. On page 7, notifications, attack-rates, deaths and death-rates, of the principal diseases are summarised and the figures compared with similar ones for previous years. Further details in regard to particular diseases are given below,

Diphtheria. 36 cases were notified. This is well below the average of recent years. Generally speaking they were not severe, but one infant died in the early stages of a very acute attack.

Antitoxin is always available at the Health Office for use by private practitioners and is supplied free of charge in suitable cases. 72,000 units in all were distributed in 1934. Apart from this, it is of course freely used at the Isolation Hospital, where the dose given usually varies from 8,000 units in a mild case to 20,000 or more in a severe one.

The question of offering or advising immunisation to the general public was again considered. Although a very high degree of protection can be promised to individuals treated, the best results from the point of view of the community are only likely to follow if a large measure of co-operation on the part of parents can be secured, and under existing conditions this seemed improbable. No action therefore was taken, but the question will be raised again in due course.

Scarlet Fever. The total notifications numbered 124, as compared with 207, 118, and 112 in the three preceding years. The cases were generally, though not always, of a mild type and no deaths were recorded.

There is no clear cut clinical distinction between typical scarlet fever and certain streptococcal throat affections which, while they may or may not produce a skin reaction, are found to be capable of originating typical scarlet fever in a contact. Our experience suggests that it is wise to treat cases in which the diagnosis of scarlet fever has to be considered seriously as if they were in fact that disease.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. Two cases of paratyphoid were notified. The Widal reaction showed Para B. in one; in the other it was negative and the diagnosis was based on clinical grounds. Both were mild cases of undiscovered origin and there was no apparent connection between them.

Small-pox. No cases were notified. We have an arrangement with the Wilts County Council by which patients can be moved to a special Hospital in the County. See Report for 1928, page 11.

Vaccination. About six out of every seven infants born in 1934 remain unvaccinated.

Influenza. Five deaths only were attributed to this disease. This is much below the average for recent years.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Nine notifications were received but all the patients recovered without loss of vision. See Table on page 70. The Health Visitors follow up cases of ophthalmia neonatorum very carefully to ensure that adequate medical attention is obtained.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. Nineteen cases were notified under the 1926 Regulations—seventeen as pyrexia and two as fever. Fourteen of the patients received treatment at the Royal United Hospital and one at Frome Road Infirmary.

Two cases of cerebro-spinal fever, one of acute polio-encephalitis (patient died), and one of acute polio-myelitis, were notified.

No cases of dysentery, malaria, psittacosis, or anthrax were known to have occurred.

Disinfection of rooms occupied by patients suffering from scarlet fever and diphtheria is carried out as soon as the patient is removed to Hospital, or is stated by the doctor to have recovered. Routine disinfection is also undertaken in connection with tuberculosis. We are also prepared to disinfect after cancer or severe sepsis on the recommendation of the doctor, with or without a small charge according to circumstances.

Facilities for the cleansing of persons and disinfection of clothing infested with vermin are provided at the Disinfecting Station at the Destructor Works, but they are seldom required.

A complete list of diseases notifiable in Bath is given on page 36 of my Report for 1930.

For Hospital procedure and administration see page 36.

For Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, and Cancer, see pages 44 to 49.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED, ADMITTANCES TO
HOSPITAL, AND DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1934.

Disease.				Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Small-pox	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	124	106	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	36	37*	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)				2	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	2	2	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	17	15	1†
Pneumonia	...	...	...	28	26	10
Erysipelas	...	...	...	19	9	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum			...	9	2	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	2	2	—
Polio-Encephalitis	..	...	...	1	1	1
Polio-Myelitis	...	...	...	1	1	—

* Including 3 "carriers."

† Non-Resident

An analysis of cases under age groups will be found on page 67 and for deaths on pages 68 and 69.

LABORATORY WORK.

The City undertakes the following pathological examinations free of charge for private practitioners: (a) throat and nose swabs; (b) blood and other material in suspected typhoid; (c) sputum for tubercle bacillus; (d) blood specimens and slides in suspected venereal disease; (e) for certain other conditions, including puerperal pyrexia.

A considerable number of investigations are made in connection with the Isolation Hospital and the School Clinics.

Pathological Examinations. The following table indicates the nature and extent of the examinations made during 1934 and also the places where they were undertaken :- -

Examinations	Positive.	Negative.	Total.
<i>b</i> Diphtheria Bacillus	43	77 ¹	814
<i>b</i> do. Virulence	2	—	2
<i>ab</i> Gonococcus	23	35	58
<i>a</i> Wassermann Reaction			140
<i>b</i> Typhoid Group	1	6	7
<i>c</i> Tubercle Bacillus—sputum			286
<i>b</i> do. —other			2
<i>d</i> Ringworm Fungus			*
<i>b</i> Blood count and Hæmo- globin estimation			7
<i>b</i> Cerebro-spinal fluid			2
<i>b</i> Analysis of Urine			9

a Bristol University Pathological Department.

b Bath Central Laboratory.

c Tuberculosis Dispensary.

d School Clinic.

* Exact numbers not available.

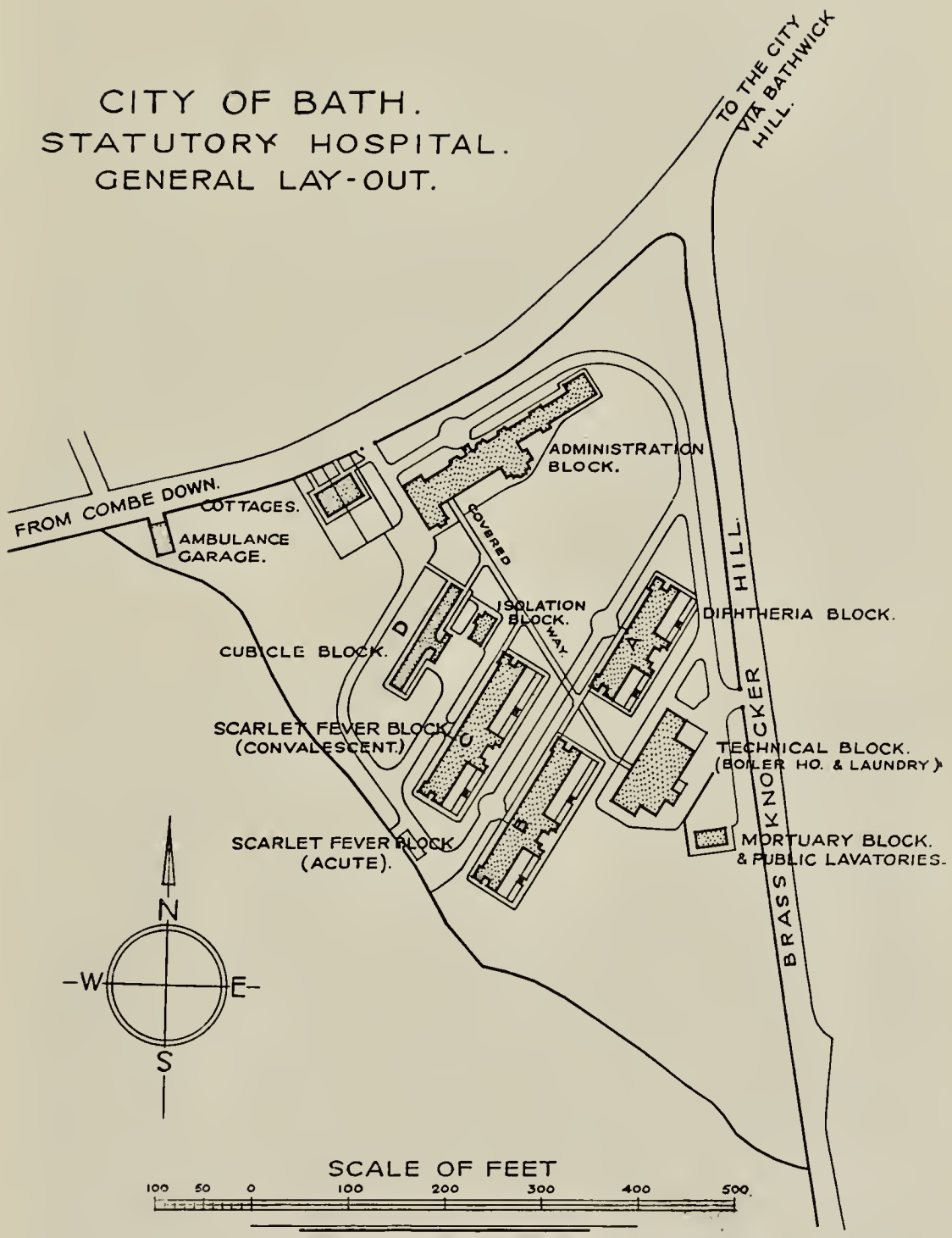
ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The completion of the new Hospital almost exactly ten years after the Council's decision to undertake a reconstruction scheme was an event of outstanding importance during 1934. The buildings were formally opened on October 30th by Sir Arthur Robinson, G.C.B., C.B.E., Secretary of the Ministry of Health. Various references showing the gradual progress of the work have been made in previous Reports, but the following summary will be of interest. It is taken mainly from a short history and description of the Hospital which was prepared for the official opening.

The Hospital stands on an area of about seven acres sloping to the S.E. and at a height of about 500 feet above sea level. The general lay-out can best be appreciated by looking at the sketch plan on page 37.

The Administration Block includes accommodation for the matron, 17 bedrooms for nurses, 12 bedrooms for the domestic staff, medical officer's room, dispensary, kitchens, storerooms, and the

CITY OF BATH. STATUTORY HOSPITAL. GENERAL LAY-OUT.



F. P. Sissons, M. I. M. & Co.
CITY ENGINEER.
BATH.



WARD BLOCK C (22 Beds)
Front view, showing covered way.



WARD BLOCK A (16 Beds)
View from behind, In summer patients frequently spend the whole time, night and day, under the wide verandah shown.



PART OF THE OLD HOSPITAL
"Ward 3." Erected about 1880, demolished 1933



CUBICLE BLOCK. Interior.
Showing glass partitions between the separate Wards. There are 2 groups
of 5 Wards each.

CITY OF BATH ISOLATION HOSPITAL



PLAN OF DIPHTHERIA BLOCK

A. DUTY ROOM.
B. FEMALE PRIVATE WARD.
C. PRIVATE WARD LAVATORY.
D. PRIVATE WARD W.C.
E. GLASS COVERED VERANDAH.
F. FEMALE WARD.
G. CORRIDOR.
H. PATIENTS' W.C.

I. SINK ROOM.
J. BATH ROOM.
K. CUPBOARD.
L. CUPBOARD.
M. LINEN CUPBOARD.
N. VESTIDULE.
O. FOOD STORE.
P. H.M.C.

Q. ENTRANCE LOBBY.
R. NURSES' LAVATORY.
S. NURSES' W.C.
T. MALE PRIVATE WARD.
U. PRIVATE WARD LAVATORY.
V. PRIVATE WARD W.C.
W. GLASS COVERED VERANDAH.
X. MALE WARD.

Y. CORRIDOR.
Z. PATIENTS' W.C.
A'. SINK ROOM.
B'. BATH ROOM.

F. P. Sissons M.I.M. & C.E.
CITY ENGINEER.
BATH. 12. 2. 32.
DRAWING No. 343/64.

necessary sitting rooms, bathrooms, and offices. Part of the original house purchased in 1876 still remains incorporated in the middle section.

Ward Block A. A plan of this is shown on page 40. In use since November, 1931. Illustration on page 38.

Ward Block B. The general plan of this is precisely the same as that of A, except that the smaller six-bed ward is replaced by a larger one of twelve beds. In use since November, 1931.

Ward Block C. This is the same as B. First used for patients November, 1934. Illustration on page 38.

Cubicle Block. There are ten separate wards, five on each side of the middle administrative section. One of them is fitted up for use as a theatre when the need arises. First used for patients November, 1934. See illustration on page 39.

Technical Block. This contains the laundry with receiving and dispatch rooms, disinfecting rooms, boiler house, pumping machinery, and water softening apparatus.

The Mortuary Block includes a mortuary and a post mortem room, together with sanitary conveniences for visitors.

The Ambulance Garage houses a 20-H.P. Austin Motor Ambulance, purchased in 1932.

The two Cottages are provided for the resident engineer and the chauffeur-gardener.

The Discharge Block is the only part of the old Hospital used for patients which is still retained (called "Isolation" Block on plan).

Lighting is by electricity throughout.

The buildings are heated from the boiler house, but fire places and electric stoves are available for the extra comfort of patients and staff when needed.

Cooking is done by electricity and steam.

The wards are all connected with each other and with the Administrative Block by a covered way.

Water is supplied by the Combe Down Waterworks Company.

There is a staff tennis court.

Wireless is provided in all the wards, largely through the generosity of the "Radio Sunbeams" Fund of the West Regional Section of the B.B.C.

Accommodation is provided for 70 patients in 22 wards or rooms, as follows:—

Ward Block A.

$$8 + 6 + 1 + 1 = 16$$

Ward Block B.

$$12 + 8 + 1 + 1 = 22$$

Ward Block C.

$$12 + 8 + 1 + 1 = 22$$

$$\text{Cubicle Block} \quad - \quad - \quad - \quad 10$$

$$70$$

It must be remembered that owing to the need for separating different diseases, doubtful cases, and the two sexes, it is scarcely ever possible to use all the available accommodation in an Isolation Hospital at any one time. The allocation of the accommodation to particular diseases and sexes which is shown on the plans is intended mainly for descriptive purposes. The object of having Blocks and Wards of different sizes is to add to the flexibility of the Hospital and to allow the accommodation to be adjusted to varying needs as they arise.

The existing buildings have been so arranged in relation to the whole site as to allow for the erection of three additional ward blocks if more accommodation should ever be needed. No extensions are likely in the near future, but the fact that they are possible is an asset of great value.

The usefulness of the new Hospital cannot be judged by the records of past years. Hitherto, admissions have been largely confined to cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria, but with the facilities now available the scope of our activities will be considerably enlarged. In particular, we shall be able to take much more varied types of infections and to deal more satisfactorily with observation cases; we shall be better prepared to meet the needs of hotels and institutions, where the presence of a case of infectious disease of any kind is liable to be a source of serious inconvenience or loss; and we can give greater assistance to neighbouring authorities if they should desire it.

Hospital Statistics. January 1st to December 31st, 1934.

Cases admitted as :				Number.		Deaths.	
				City.	Rural.	City.	Rural.
Diphtheria	...	...	...	34	4	1	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	109	16	1*	—
Diphtheria Carriers	...	...	...	3	—	—	—
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	2	—	—	—
Whooping cough	...	...	...	4	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	6	—	1	—
Mumps	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Observation	...	...	...	5	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	...	...	...	6	—	1	—
Tuberculosis (other)	...	...	...	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia or Broncho-Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	—	1	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	6	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	179	20	6	1

NOTES.—One patient with measles at home developed acute appendicitis. He was admitted for immediate operation and made an excellent recovery. One rural patient with scarlet fever was admitted for an immediate mastoid operation and did well. An unsuccessful tracheotomy was performed on a patient who was practically moribund on admission. Two patients were temporarily transferred to another hospital for tonsillectomy. One other case was also seen by a surgeon in consultation.

Among patients sent in as scarlet fever, one was found to be suffering instead from measles ; one from diphtheria ; and one* from influenzal meningitis (this patient died). In four cases sent in as scarlet fever and one as measles the diagnosis was not confirmed in hospital.

One each of the following combinations of diseases was treated during the year. In every instance both diseases were contracted before admission. Scarlet fever and mumps ; scarlet fever and whooping cough ; scarlet fever and measles ; scarlet fever and chicken pox ; measles and appendicitis ; diphtheria and measles ; measles and whooping cough.

Of the diphtheria cases, two were nasal infections.

The ultimate diagnosis of the five patients sent in for observation were : tonsillitis, 1 ; adenitis, 1 ; catarrhal jaundice, 2 ; erythema, 1.

Patients were admitted from other institutions in the City as follows :—

Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital, 21 :—
(Diphtheria, 1 ; diphtheria carriers, 3 ; scarlet fever, 11 ;
mumps, 1 ; whooping cough, 2 ; observation, 3).

Public Assistance, 3 (Whooping cough, 2 ; chicken pox, 1).

Royal United Hospital, 2 (Scarlet fever, 1 ; measles, 1).

Bath District Nursing Association, 1 (pulmonary tuberculosis)

Forbes Fraser Hospital, 1 (diphtheria).

Boarding School, 4 (all scarlet fever).

The Medical Officer of Health is the Medical Superintendent and is responsible for the treatment of patients. Cases of infectious disease from the Bathavon Rural District and occasionally from other areas are admitted by arrangement.

The whole of the nursing staff is immunised against diphtheria.

CANCER.

It may be noticed that the number of deaths during 1934 was considerably higher than it was in 1933. Cancer statistics in a place the size of Bath, however, show large variations from year to year and a longer period must be taken if comparisons of any value are to be made. The disease is one of later life and there is no doubt that much of the apparent increase during recent years is accounted for by the greater proportion of people living at higher ages. Between 1921 and 1931, for example, although the total population of Bath remained nearly stationary, the number of people over 50 years of age increased by about 3,500.

Under a scheme sanctioned by the Council in 1925 (see Council Minutes for that year, pages 751-754) the Medical Officer of Health is able to arrange in suitable cases for extra nursing assistance at home, extra domestic help, admission if necessary to special hospitals, the

provision of dressings and disinfectants, and in general terms to ensure as far as possible that no sufferer fails to obtain treatment likely to be of value for the cure of the disease or the mitigation of its effects.

In connection with this scheme there were 42 names on the register during 1934—much the highest since its inception. Of these, 14 had been brought forward from 1933 and one, removed in 1931, had to be restored. Nineteen patients are known to have died and one left the City during the year, leaving 22 to be carried forward to 1935. Assistance was actually given to 38 patients. In 29 cases the cost of home nursing undertaken by the staff of the District Nursing Association was paid for by the Council at the agreed rate of 9d. a visit. The total visits amounted to 2,092, but the number varied from 3 to 275 in individual instances. The patients were not in a position to pay nursing fees and no insurance money was available for the purpose. Sixteen patients were supplied with dressings and disinfectants through the Health Office. In three cases hospital maintenance fees were paid to enable the patients to obtain Radium treatment, and in four instances assistance towards railway fares was given. Two patients were helped with the cost of necessary drugs.

BLIND PERSONS

The Blind Persons Act of 1920 is administered by the City Council through the Health Committee in conjunction with the Bath Society for the Blind. Since April 1st, 1934, relief has been administered direct by the City Council, who also assumed control of the workshop.

The Society's Report for 1934-35 states that the number of blind persons known to live in the City is 175. About 82 receive grants, which vary from 2/- to 22/6 a week. The total cost of the Society's activities, including all allowances, for the year ended March 31st, 1935, was £2,810.

Of the 175 cases, 6 are under 21 years of age ; 23 are between 21 and 50 ; 72 between 50 and 70 ; and 74 are over 70. Nineteen were blind before their first birthday ; 58 became blind between 1 and 50 ; and 98 when over 50. Twenty-one of those over 16 are employed, and 32 (all ages) are physically or mentally defective.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Recent modifications in the Council's scheme were described in my last Report. In practice they have proved to be most advantageous. The whole of the work is now done under the direct control of the Health Committee.

Notifications. The number of notifications received is smaller this year than last, both in regard to pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Of the 104 cases (88 pulmonary and 16 non-pulmonary), 19 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary had died by 31st March, 1935, 11 within three months of notification. Thirty-eight of them were included among admissions to sanatoria during the year, 36 to Winsley and 2 elsewhere.

The total number of cases on the Register of Notifications on 31st December, 1934, was 465. A year previously it was 469 (not 416, as stated in my 1933 Report).

An analysis of notifications according to age and sex is given on page 67, and a similar analysis of deaths on page 69.

Deaths. The number of deaths attributed to tuberculosis was 60.

Seven patients, though technically Bath residents, were under more or less permanent institutional care away from Bath (not for tuberculosis). See also table on pages 6, 7 and 68.

Five of the 50 patients who died in the City (there were ten "inward transfers") had not been notified—4 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary. The ratio of non-notified to total deaths was 10%. Generally speaking, notification is carried out satisfactorily in the area and there is no occasion for action on the ground of wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

The Dispensary is at 26, Charles Street. Attendances for 1934 were as follows:—

		1934.	1933.
New cases	...	510	460
Return visits	...	2546	2222

Milk and occasionally other food was distributed at the Council's expense to 60 individual patients in 1934. The cost for the year ended 31st March, 1935, was £56.

During the year the City Tuberculosis Health Visitor paid 2,397 effective visits, as well as being in regular attendance with the Medical Officer at the Clinic.

The house at 26, Charles Street is likely to be needed for other purposes by the owners. The question of alternative accommodation has, therefore, received the careful attention of a special sub-Committee and plans have been drawn up for a new building adjacent to Blue Coat House. Further details will be given at a later date. By arrangement with the City Council the Dispensary is used on certain days by the Somerset County Council.

Sanatorium Treatment. The Council has purchased and maintains 14 beds at Winsley Sanatorium. This Institution, which is six miles from the City, was founded in 1904 and now contains 119 beds. It is intended for cases of early tuberculosis in adults and is reserved almost exclusively for patients by the Councils of Wilts, Bristol and Bath.

In addition to those at Winsley, a number of beds are available for tuberculous disease in children and for non-pulmonary tuberculosis in adults in institutions approved by the Ministry of Health for the purpose. Children suffering from crippling defects due to tuberculosis are sent to the Bath and Wessex Children's Orthopædic Hospital at Combe Park. During 1934, 46 individual patients were discharged from Winsley on completion of treatment, 7 from Combe Park, 1 from the Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital at Margate, 4 from the National Children's Home Sanatorium at Harpenden, 2 from the Holy Cross Sanatorium at Ramsgate, and 2 from St. Michael's Home at Axbridge.

The Winsley patients were classified by the Medical Officer of that institution on discharge as follows :—

Fit for work	...	...	14
Improved	...	...	25
Not improved	...	...	2
2 patients died at the Sanatorium.			

No residential accommodation for cases of advanced tuberculosis is provided under the City scheme, but two special wards are available at the Frome Road Institution for such patients. On the average about 10 beds were in occupation during 1934.

General Observations. Special efforts are made to see that contacts of tuberculous patients are examined at the Dispensary, especially those who show any evidence of malnutrition or of other departures from normal health. The work of the Health Visitor who keeps in close touch with patients at their homes is of great value. She gives advice and assistance in regard to sanitary and domestic arrangements, hygiene, feeding, and so forth.

Dr. Critchley has devoted a good deal of attention to the question of diagnosis in children and in this connection has employed the Mantoux skin test in many cases. A paper of his on this subject appears in the Journal of State Medicine for June, 1935.

In accordance with modern views on the matter a largely increased use has been made of X-rays as an aid to diagnosis in all types of cases.

Artificial Light Treatment under medical supervision has been available since 1926 at the City Bathing Establishment, but no patients were treated during 1934.

Artificial pneumothorax refills are done by arrangement at Winsley Sanatorium.

The activities of the Tuberculosis Voluntary Care Committee which have been carried on for so many years under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Fiddes, and with Miss Wills as Secretary, were continued on similar lines during 1934. Monthly meetings are held and a great deal of unobtrusive but valuable work is done by individual members of the Committee, who devote much time and consideration to the welfare of poorer tuberculous patients.

The Council owns two hut shelters and these are of great value in selected cases.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. No formal use was made of the power given under Section 158 of the Bath Corporation Act, 1925, the provisions of which are similar to section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, but the fact that we had the power was of value in certain cases.

VENEREAL DISEASES

Under the Council's scheme provision is made for free treatment at the Royal United Hospital by a senior member of the Hospital staff. Three clinics are held each week from 5 to 6.30 p.m., on Tuesdays for women, and on Fridays and Saturdays for men. Treatment can also be obtained any other time, day or night, if necessary. The cases dealt with are mainly those from Bath and from the neighbouring parts of Somerset and Wilts. The Hospital pays all expenses and makes a pro rata charge on an agreed scale to the authorities concerned, the City's share during the year ended 31st March, 1935, being 68% of the total.

			Average
	1934.	1933.	1926-30
Number of new patients ...	63‡	62	80
*Total number of out-patient attendances...	1349	1491	1019
Average cost of each attendance ...	5/10†	5/11	5/9
Total number of " in-patient " days ...	0	0	58
Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes	224	421	201

NOTES:—**i.e.*, seen by Medical Officer—not "intermediate treatment." The number of irrigations was 2,095 (3,134 in 1933).

†Year ended 31st March, 1935.

‡Syphilis, 19; Gonorrhœa, 30; Soft Chancre, 0; Not Venereal, 14.

All the above figures refer to Bath only.

For details as to the number of pathological examinations made, see page 36.

The chief arsenobenzene compounds used are Novarsenobillon, Sulfarsenol, and Silver Salvarsan.

A very small number of Bath patients treated at Clinics elsewhere are not included.

There is a local branch of the British Social Hygiene Council. The City Council contributes financially to this Branch and to headquarters. It may be stated briefly that the objects of the Society are to preserve and strengthen the family as the basic social unit; to further social customs which promote a high and equal standard of sex conduct in men and women; to promote the removal of conditions conducing to promiscuity; and the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases by appropriate educative, medical and social measures. A number of lectures and addresses were given during the winter 1934-35 and it is hoped to increase the activities of the branch next winter.

Annual Report

OF THE

Chief Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1934

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspectors' Department in connection with the abatement of nuisances, food supply, etc., for the year 1934. The duties and responsibilities placed upon the officials of the Health Department have increased rapidly during the past few years and this report summarises only some of the various branches of the work of the Sanitary Inspectors. For comparative purposes the report is given where possible in tabular form and it is interesting to note the steady improvement which has been made from year to year. Progress in sanitary administration is slow; the nature of the work is such that it is impossible to show immediate results, but the advancement made during the past 20—25 years has been remarkable and the general conditions to-day are infinitely better than ever before. There are still many evils to remove, some of which will be touched by the new Housing Bill, but whilst deploring existing evils, we must be careful not to be led into the false belief that we have made no progress.

This is the last of a long series of Annual Reports which I shall have the honour of presenting to you and I should like to place on record my thanks for, and appreciation of, the unfailing support I have received in all matters of importance from the Committee with which I have been so closely associated. I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. Blackett for his guidance and assistance in many trying and difficult circumstances, and also to all the staff for their loyal support and willingness they have shown in carrying out the ever increasing activities of a modern Health Department.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

W. A. CRAVEN,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK, ETC., 1934

No. of inspections, re-inspections, visits of inquiry, etc.	..	11775
„ „ of Slaughter-houses .. ..	..	2439
„ „ „ Butchers' Shops, Food Stores, etc. ..	..	434
„ „ „ Offensive Trade Premises .. ..	..	105
„ „ „ Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops ..	..	443
„ „ „ Common Lodging-houses .. ..	..	155
„ „ „ Canal Boats .. ..	..	11
„ „ „ Factories, Workshops, etc. .. ..	..	291
„ „ „ Out-workers' Premises .. ..	..	5
„ „ „ Houses, after infectious disease ..	..	379
„ „ „ „ infested with Vermin .. ..	..	42
No. of inspections of tents, vans, sheds, etc. ..	..	19
„ „ on receipt of Application for a Council House		139
„ „ of Places of Public Entertainment ..	..	63
„ „ „ Piggeries, etc. .. ..	..	101
„ „ under Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919		982
„ „ „ Shops' Act .. ..	..	14
„ „ „ Increase of Rent, etc., Acts.. ..	..	3
„ Smoke observations made.. ..	..	45
„ „ notices served .. ..	..	4
„ „ nuisances abated .. ..	..	3
„ Observations made re Pollution of Streams ..	..	9
„ Preliminary notices served .. ..	..	347
„ Statutory notices .. ..	..	19
„ Notices requiring cleansing of premises ..	..	67
„ „ „ ash-bins to be provided .. ..	..	68
„ „ „ manure pits to be provided ..	..	3
„ „ „ removal of manure, etc. .. ..	..	10
„ „ „ lime-washing of Slaughter-houses ..	..	30
„ „ „ „ „ Dairies, etc. .. ..	..	92
„ „ „ „ „ Common Lodging-houses ..	..	5
„ „ „ „ „ Closure of Cellar-dwellings ..	..	2
„ „ „ „ „ under the Milk and Dairies Order ..	..	2
„ smoke or other tests applied to drains ..	..	673
„ new drains laid .. ..	..	149
„ drains partially reconstructed .. ..	..	168
„ new W.C.'s erected .. ..	..	35

No. of additional W.C.'s provided	..	..	..	22
„ defective drains, soil pipes, etc , remedied	..	..	..	188
„ nuisances from defective W.C.'s and urinals abated	..	..	..	187
„ „ „ „ rain-water pipes, etc., do.	..	..	..	125
„ „ „ „ roofs, walls, etc., do.	..	..	..	249
„ „ „ „ dish-troughs, lavatories, etc.	..	..	..	159
„ „ „ „ abated	..	..	..	148
„ „ „ „ waste pipes, etc., abated	..	..	..	129
„ „ „ „ paving and floors, do.	..	..	..	93
„ „ „ „ yards and outbuildings, do.	..	..	..	3
„ „ „ „ cesspools	..	..	..	47
„ „ „ „ defective ventilation of premises	..	..	..	19
„ „ „ „ overcrowded premises	..	..	..	17
„ „ „ „ animals	..	..	..	28
„ „ „ „ offensive accumulations	..	..	..	5
„ „ „ „ in Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..	1
„ „ „ „ in Tents, Vans, Sheds	..	..	..	19
„ „ „ „ in Slaughter-houses	..	..	..	6
„ „ „ „ in Dairies, etc.	..	..	..	49
„ „ „ „ in Factories, Workshops, etc.	..	..	..	10
„ Water storage systems abolished	..	..	..	9
„ Premises provided with proper water supply	..	..	..	6
„ Samples of water analysed	..	..	..	331
„ Premises, etc., disinfected after Infectious disease	..	..	..	48
„ „ „ „ cleansed, lime-washed, etc.	..	..	..	254
„ „ „ „ supplied with disinfectants	..	..	..	63
„ complaints referred to other Departments	..	..	..	149
Miscellaneous works not classified above	..	..	..

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES, ETC.

Notices Served. 347 preliminary or “informal” notices were served and nineteen statutory notices. It was not necessary to take legal proceedings in any case.

Drainage Work. An increased number of new drains were laid during the year. The practice of altering or relaying drains without giving notice to this Office or the Surveyor's department is still carried on to a considerable extent. The work is

done without official sanction or supervision, very often in an improper manner, and in some instances has had to be altered or removed at considerable additional cost to the owner. All work of this description should be notified to the responsible officials, as, in the hands of unskilled workmen the results are unsatisfactory and the consequences serious.

Every effort is made by the Inspectors to trace such work but as much of it is done surreptitiously and in out of the way places, it usually escapes detection until something goes wrong.

House Inspections. 2,034 inspections of dwelling-houses were made.

Most of the defects discovered in the course of routine inspections were remedied under the Public Health Acts and notices in respect of 584 dwelling houses were served. Where the conditions rendered the premises unfit for human habitation they were reported to the Housing Committee and appropriate action taken under the Housing Acts.

Tents, Vans, Sheds. There are no tents, vans or sheds within the city which are known to be occupied permanently as dwellings. Where any such were found to be used temporarily, inspections were made as to water supply, sanitation etc. One shed which did not comply with the byelaws in any respect was found to be occupied as a dwelling but was vacated, after notice, and the shed removed. Nineteen inspections of the vans of travelling showmen, etc., were made.

Places of Entertainment. 63 inspections were made of the Theatres, Cinemas and other halls which are licensed for music and dancing. The general condition of most of them was satisfactory. In several instances minor defects were discovered and remedied.

Rent Restriction Acts. Three applications were made for certificates under these Acts. In one case the tenant obtained other accommodation and in the others the owners put the premises into a satisfactory condition and the applications were withdrawn.

Vermin Infested Houses. There was an increase in the number of houses infested with vermin (other than rats or mice), 42 houses being dealt with as compared with 31 in 1933. The prevalence of the bed-bug was particularly noticeable; perhaps the hot summer to some extent accounted for the increased prevalence, but it is largely due to the negligence and carelessness of the people who too frequently disregard the presence of one or two insects and do not take any steps until conditions become intolerable. They then usually move into other houses or rooms which soon become infested and in this way the trouble is spread. Notices were served where the conditions were due to the neglect of the occupiers. In all cases advice and assistance were given; in 12 the bedding was removed and steamed and where vacant possession of the house or rooms could be obtained they were treated with a suitable insecticide.

Overcrowding. 19 notices for the abatement of nuisance caused by overcrowding were served and in each case the notice was complied with, the occupiers being able to obtain additional accommodation. Three cases were dealt with without notice. Many cases of overcrowding were discovered upon inspection of houses occupied by applicants for Council houses. Where it was impossible for these persons to obtain suitable rooms or houses at a reasonable rent, they were recommended for a Council house.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There were four Common Lodging houses in use during the greater part of the year. One, the least satisfactory of the older Lodging-houses, was closed early in December. There are now only three of these houses on the Register,—two in Avon Street and the Salvation Army Hostel, North Parade Buildings. The general standard of cleanliness in the existing Lodging-houses was well maintained, having regard to the structural condition of the older premises which leaves much to be desired. I think the time is not far distant when these will be closed because of the changed and changing conditions which affect those who usually resort to these houses, and the building alterations brought about by the City Improvements Committee.

The accommodation provided is more than sufficient as it is seldom all the beds are occupied, the number of lodgers rarely exceeding

two thirds of the maximum for which the house is registered. The Salvation Army Hostel, since its opening in March, 1933, has made steady progress. Here the accommodation is far in advance of that provided in the average Common Lodging-house, the cubicle block, especially, being much appreciated. The general management and conduct of the Hostel are very efficient and praiseworthy.

The Hostel and one of the other houses receive men only, the other takes in both men and women.

No. of Common Lodging-houses on the Register	...	3
„ Inspections	... ..	155
„ notices to cleanse and limewash, etc.	...	5
„ defects found and remedied	... ..	5

CANAL BOATS ACTS, 1877—1884.

There was a further decline in Canal boat traffic during the year and the number of boats passing through the City is the lowest I have ever recorded. Only eleven inspections were made and these were of the boats plying at very irregular intervals on the Kennet and Avon Canal. These boats are inspected at various places on the route and their general condition was satisfactory. The trading vessels which usually work between Bath and Bristol are not used as dwellings. The names of fifty-five boats are still retained on the Register, which number conveys an incorrect impression of the position. I think about fifty of this number should be removed, as not more than five or six appear to be in use or can be traced. The condition of the few boats in use at the present time was satisfactory and there was no breach of the Regulations.

No infectious disease occurred on any of the boats nor was it necessary to detain any boat for cleansing or disinfection.

No. of boats on the Register	... ..	55
„ „ which cannot be traced—(about)	...	50
„ „ stated to have been broken up	...	8
„ „ available for, or in use	... ..	5
„ of inspections	... ..	11

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875—1928.

Under the above Acts 285 samples were submitted to the Public Analyst during the year 1934, being an increase of four on the previous year. The number of samples analysed during each of the past five years was:—

1930—260 ; 1931—268 ; 1932—273 ; 1933—280 ; 1934—285, giving an average of 273 per annum.

The proportion of samples per 1,000 of the estimated population for 1934 (68,500) was 4.16 which is above the average for England and Wales, and 1.16 more than the proportion suggested by the Ministry of Health, *i.e.*, 3 per 1,000.

The articles analysed consisted of 23 various foods and drugs as follows:—Butter 23 ; Cheese 2 ; Cocoa 1 ; Coffee 1 ; Coffee and Chicory extract 4 ; Condensed Milk 8 ; Confectionery 4 ; Cream (raw) 8 ; Cream (scalded) 7 ; Cream (tinned) 7 ; Fish paste 2 ; Glycerine 1 ; Honey 1 ; Jam 2 ; Milk 202 ; Pepper 1 ; Pickles 1 ; Polony 1 ; Rum essence 1 ; Sausage 5 ; Shredded suet 1 ; Tinned fruit 1 ; Tomato Sauce 1 ; Total 285.

There were no samples submitted for analysis by private persons.

Milk. As in previous years the sampling of milk received considerable attention and the number of samples analysed was 202, 17 more than in 1933 and 73 per cent. of the total of all samples.

The usual practice of sampling at all hours has been followed and samples have been taken under varying conditions at places where milk is produced or sold.

The samples consisted of 19 “Certified” ; 27 “Grade A (TT)” 2 “Grade A” ; 27 “Pasteurised” and 127 ordinary milks.

The chemical composition of the milks was:—

“Certified”	Fat 3.54 per cent.	Other solids 8.98 per cent.
“Grade A (TT)”	Fat 3.60 per cent.	Other solids 9.02 per cent.
“Grade A”	Fat 3.30 per cent.	Other solids 9.26 per cent.
“Pasteurised”	Fat 3.45 per cent.	Other solids 8.93 per cent.
Ordinary milk	Fat 3.94 per cent.	Other solids 8.88 per cent.

The average composition of all the milks (202 samples) was :— Fat 3.78 per cent. and other solids 8.92 per cent. These amounts are an improvement on the figures for 1933. The “designated” milks were slightly lower in quality than in previous years.

The averages for each quarter of the year were :—

		Fat	Other solids.
First Quarter	(72 samples)	4.05 per cent.	8.96 per cent.
Second Quarter	(48 samples)	3.58 „ „	8.87 „ „
Third Quarter	(42 samples)	3.54 „ „	8.94 „ „
Fourth Quarter	(40 samples)	3.81 „ „	8.90 „ „

Fourteen samples, including one “Grade A” contained five per cent. or more of Fat, the highest containing 15.5 per cent. which is abnormal, (this sample was deficient in solids not fat to an extent corresponding to 16 per cent. added water).

Twenty-one samples were certified by the Analyst as “adulterated”, *i.e.* deficient in fat or non-fatty solids, and of this number, 3 were “Certified”; 2 “Grade A (TT)” and 1 “Pasteurized.” The average composition of 15 ordinary milks reported upon as “adulterated” showed 3.32 per cent. fat and 8.51 other solids. Six were deficient in non-fatty solids to an extent corresponding to 2 per cent. added water. In the majority of the cases the deficiency was so slight that it would have been inadvisable to institute proceedings. In all cases where an unfavourable report was received full and careful investigations were made and further samples taken. All the samples were found free from chemical preservatives and artificial colouring matter,

Cream. Eight samples of raw Cream contained an average fat. content of 54.3 per cent. (highest 56.8 per cent.; lowest 49.0 per cent.). Nine samples of scalded or “Devonshire” Cream gave an average of 60.3 per cent. of fat (highest 66.2 per cent.; lowest 49.4 per cent.). These results are higher than those of 1933.

Seven samples of tinned cream, 5 imported and 2 English, contained an average fat content of 23.2% (highest 26.4%, lowest 20.6%).

All the samples complied with the Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations 1925-1927, and the tinned creams were certified “free from poisonous metals and artificial thickeners.”

Twenty-three samples of butter were examined. All were genuine and certified of "good" quality, free from excess water, admixture with margarine and chemical preservatives.

Margarine. The standard for margarine is that it must not contain more than 10 per cent. of fat derived from milk (margarine being made either from animal or vegetable fat) and must not contain more than 16 per cent. moisture. Every package in transit or for sale by wholesale or retail must be marked with the word "Margarine" in letters of a prescribed size and in the manner laid down by the Act. Margarine factories and the premises of a wholesale dealer must be registered with the Local Authority. There are no margarine factories in the City, nor was any application received during the year for the registration of wholesale premises. Frequent inspections were made and the packages were found to be marked in accordance with the Act.

Artificial Cream Act, 1929. Artificial cream means any article of food resembling cream and containing no ingredients which is not derived from milk except water. There are no premises registered in the City for the production or sale of this commodity nor have I been able to find any offered for sale. As far as could be ascertained by analysis no artificial cream entered into the composition of any of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS, ORDERS, etc.

443 inspections of dairies and milk-shops registered under the above Acts were made during the year. The general condition of the majority was found to be quite satisfactory. More "up-to-date" methods are being adopted and there is a growing disposition on the part of producers and vendors to supply clean milk of good quality to their customers. The distribution of milk in bottles has increased and this practice, or the use of other suitable containers, will probably become general in the near future. There are still a few general shops from which small quantities of milk are retailed but the number of these is decreasing and this unsatisfactory feature should soon disappear.

"Certified" Milk. In accordance with the request of the Ministry of Health, nineteen samples of "certified" milk were submitted to the City Analyst for bacteriological examination.

Five samples did not comply with the prescribed standard, *i.e.*, 30,000 organisms per c.c. and no *B. coli* in one-tenth c.c.; in one case the bacterial count was 76,000 (but there was an absence of *B. coli*), and in four instances there was an excessive number of *B. coli*. These unsatisfactory results were regarded as serious and were communicated to the producers by the Ministry of Health as well as by this department. The other samples were very satisfactory, the average number of organisms per c.c. was 2,370 (highest 9,000; lowest 50) and *B. coli* was absent from 0.1 cc. in each sample. One dairy farm in the City, licensed some time ago for the production and sale of "Grade A" milk, was licensed by the Ministry of Health for the supply of "Certified" milk. The bacterial results obtained by the Ministry and by the City Analyst of milk from this farm were highly satisfactory. This is the only farm in the City where this highest grade milk is produced and the proprietors are to be commended on their enterprise.

"Grade A (Tuberculin-Tested)" Milk. The bacterial standard for this milk is 200,000 organisms per cc. and no *B. coli* in 1/100 cc. Twenty-seven samples were examined and of this number eight failed to comply with the requirements of the Order. Two samples contained an excessive number of organisms and six showed the presence of *B. coli* in 1/100 cc. The average number of organisms was 160,490 (highest 4,100,000; lowest, 300).

"Grade A" Milk. The standard for this class of milk is the same as that for "Grade A" (T.T). Two samples were submitted and both were satisfactory. This class of milk was produced by one farmer, who has since ceased to supply, and there is now no milk of this grade sold in the City.

"Pasteurized" Milk. Twenty-seven samples of this grade were examined bacteriologically and the results were the least satisfactory of the designated milks. The term "Pasteurized" is used to designate milk which has been heated to a temperature of not less than 145° and not more than 150°F. and retained at that heat for at least half an hour, and immediately cooled to a temperature not exceeding 55°F. If the process is carried out properly this treatment is considered sufficient to destroy such growing bacteria as are usually present.

The bacterial standard for this grade of milk is 100,000 organisms per cc. There is no standard for *B. coli*, as this organism should not be present if pasteurization is complete. Of the twenty-seven samples examined, nineteen were unsatisfactory:—eight contained an excessive number of organisms per cc. (the average count of these was 666,850) and *B. coli* was present in eleven samples. These results are very serious and disturbing. The average person is under the impression that the term “Pasteurized” indicates milk which has been treated in such a manner as to remove injurious organisms, and it is important that the process should be thoroughly carried out, otherwise it is useless and a sense of false security is conveyed.

“Grade A” (Pasteurized) Milk. There is no milk of this description sold in the City, the standard for which is the same as that for “Certified” milk.

Four samples of ordinary milk were examined bacteriologically; these were free from *B. coli* in 1/10 cc. and serve to indicate that cleaner milk is being supplied generally. In all cases where unsatisfactory reports were received with respect to any sample, endeavours were made to ascertain the cause of the trouble and steps were taken to bring about improved conditions.

PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

Three “full cream sweetened” and five “machine skimmed unsweetened” condensed milks were analysed and were found genuine. The packages were correctly labelled and contained the required statement as to the equivalent quantity of milk. The “full cream” contained the requisite 9% fat and 31% milk solids. The “machine skimmed” contained the 21% prescribed amount of milk solids. All the samples were free from excess acidity, poisonous metals and chemical preservatives.

PUBLIC HEALTH (DRIED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1923 and 1927.

The regulations governing the sale of dried milk are generally similar to those relating to Condensed Milk, the main difference being that the minimum percentage only of milk fat is prescribed, but the

label must show the equivalent amount of liquid milk. The quantity sold in the City is very small and no samples were submitted for analysis. The labels were examined in several instances and were in conformity with the Regulations.

PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD REGULATIONS, 1925-6-7.

The following seventeen articles to which preservatives are allowed to be added under the Regulations were examined during the year :—Coffee extract, 4 ; Jam, 2 ; Pickles, 1 ; Polony, 1 ; Potted meats, 2 ; Sausage, 5 ; Tinned fruit, 1 ; Tomato sauce, 1.

Two samples of sausage contained 102 and 143 parts per million respectively of sulphite. These amounts are considerably below those prescribed in the Regulations, namely, 450 parts per million of Sulphur dioxide (SO₂).

All the samples submitted for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts were found to comply with the Preservative in Food Regulations.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

The undermentioned goods are required to bear an indication of origin at the time of sale or exposure for sale wholesale and by retail, and must be marked in a manner prescribed in the Act or Order :—

(1) Fresh apples ; (2) Currants, sultanas and raisins ; (3) Eggs in shell ; (4) Dried eggs ; (5) Oat products ; (6) Raw tomatoes ; (7) Bacon and Ham ; (8) Dead poultry ; (9) Meat ; (10) Frozen or chilled Salmon or Sea trout ; (11) Butter ; (12) Honey. As much attention as possible was given to the numerous provisions of the Orders relating to the above goods. Circulars were issued from time to time calling the attention of traders to the various provisions of the Act, and as these became more widely known there was an all round improvement in the marking of the goods referred to. The enforcement of some of the Orders made under the Act is extremely difficult and calls for almost constant vigilance and inspection which cannot be secured unless other and more important duties are neglected.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKETING) ACT, 1928.

The provisions of this Act have been well observed generally. H.M. Inspector visited the City during the year and expressed the

opinion that the Act was administered satisfactorily. The number of preserved eggs sold locally is comparatively small and although the Ice and Cold Storage premises are registered under this Act for the storage of eggs none was placed there during the year.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 19 private slaughter-houses in the City, sixteen are registered and three are licensed for various periods. Three are used at infrequent intervals and one (licensed) has not been used as a slaughter-house for many years but is held as a "reserve" in case of breakdown at the principal factory. Two are used for the slaughter of pigs, one for calves generally, and the others for cattle, sheep and pigs. One, in the Central area, was demolished and arrangements made for the displaced tenant to use another slaughter-house. Most of the buildings are old and dilapidated and do not comply with the requirements of a modern slaughter-house. They are difficult to keep clean and are unsatisfactory in many respects. If an abattoir is not provided and these are allowed to exist for an indefinite period extensive and costly structural alterations and repairs will be necessary. The bye-laws with respect to limewashing, cleansing, removal of manure, etc., have been well observed generally and the premises, having regard to their general condition, have been well maintained.

No. of Slaughter-houses	...	...	19
No. in regular use	...	...	15
No. of inspections	...	...	2439
No. of notices to limewash, etc.	...	...	30
No. of notices to remedy defects	...	...	11
No. of notifications of change of occupier	...	...	1

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Under the above Regulations permission was given in nine instances to cottagers or small holders to kill pigs in other than registered premises. In each case the carcase and organs were inspected and found satisfactory. Three notices were given with respect to the improper covering or handling of meat, but on the whole the requirements of the Regulations have been complied with in a satisfactory manner.

During the year the quantity of meat condemned and destroyed as unfit for human consumption was 6 tons, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 10 lbs. (see page 66).

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are 32 Fish-frying establishments on the Register and 102 inspections of these premises were made during the year. The businesses were conducted satisfactorily and no complaint of nuisance was received. One application to establish a business was received and permission granted by the Council. There is one registered gut-scrapers in the City but the trade has decreased to such an extent that the premises are seldom used.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on January 1st, 1934. There are 47 slaughtermen holding licenses granted by the Local Authority, 43 are resident within the City and 4 in outside districts. There were no new licenses issued during the year.

At the principal Slaughter-houses for pigs an electrical stunning apparatus was installed and the results have been very satisfactory.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMOKE ABATEMENT) ACT, 1926.

A bye-law made under this Act limits the emission of black smoke to two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes. Forty-five observations of various chimneys were taken. Four notices were served upon offenders and in three instances the nuisance was abated. In most cases the emission of black smoke was due to the use of unsuitable fuel and improper stoking, both of which are matters which easily could be remedied but owners will not incur the extra cost.

Two nuisances from chimneys of private dwelling houses were remedied under the Bath Corporation Act, 1925.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Notices were served for various defects in Factories and Workshops, several minor nuisances were abated without the service of a notice. Six notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories with respect to insanitary conditions :—5 in Factories, chiefly relating to defective sanitary accommodation—and 1 in workshops. All the defects were remedied. The workshops generally were found to be well conducted.

Ten notices of occupation were received from H.M. Inspector,

Outworkers. Sixteen lists containing the names of 22 outworkers were received. Two firms notified the department that they had ceased to employ outworkers. The number of outworkers has been decreasing steadily for several years past.

No case of infectious disease was notified as occurring in the home of any outworker during the year.

INSPECTIONS.

No. of inspections:	Factories	...	...	...	49
„	„	Workshops	...	...	183
„	„	Workplaces	...	...	63

DEFECTS FOUND.

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	...	13
„ ventilation	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage of floors	...	...	...	...	3
Unsuitable or defective sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	10
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	4
Other minor nuisances	...	...	...	...	11
Notices received from H.M. Inspector—					
	<i>re</i>	Occupation	...	...	10
„	„	„ Defects in factories	...	...	5
„	„	„ Defects in workshops	...	...	1
Lists of outworkers received	...	...	...	...	16
No. of outworkers on lists	...	...	...	...	22

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Very few firms in the City appear to use rag flock in the manufacture of furniture. The amount used is not great and as it is purchased from manufacturers who certify that it complies with the requirements of the Acts, no samples were taken for examination during the year.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The number of complaints received with respect to rat infested premises was 245 and 982 visits were made in connection therewith,

These figures are an increase on those of the previous year :—197 and 838. The demolition of old properties, especially in the central parts of the City and near the river, has driven many rats from their old haunts to fresh quarters and has been the cause of many additional complaints. The existence of many disused and unknown sewers must not be overlooked and until these are traced and removed the rat trouble will remain. The use of two extra men from the Surveyor's department for the purpose of opening the ground for the examination of sewers and drains has been of the greatest assistance, and the work carried out by them under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors will be of permanent value. In the majority of cases the rats were traced to defective sewers ; in some instances the private drains, although sound in themselves, were improperly connected to the main sewer and provided ready outlets for rats. The defects discovered may be summarised as follows :—defective sewers, 60% ; open or disused junctions left on sewers, 20% ; old and disused drains, 10% ; improperly connected drains, 5% and defective drains 5%. In all cases every effort was made to trace the cause of the trouble before the ground was opened or any expense incurred. Where defects were found in private drains notices were served to reconstruct or make good the drains.

In a few cases the rats were found to be “ strays ” or “ overland ” rats and had travelled considerable distances in search of food. Householders and others who keep poultry, etc., do not exercise sufficient ordinary care in the distribution and storage of food and thus encourage the presence of rats. These people are usually the first to seek assistance and overlook the fact that the ridding of their premises from rats is their responsibility and not that of the Authority. The usual routine work was carried on throughout the year and no special efforts were made during “ National Rat Week.” In an old City like Bath the work must be continuous and persistent.

**LIST OF FOOD CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION
AND DESTROYED DURING 1934**

Meat, etc.	Weight in lbs.	Fish	Weight in lbs.
Bacon	41	Cod	28
Beef (English)	4385	Dried Fillets	158
Beef (Imported)	1563	Dried Haddock... ..	40
Cooked Corned Beef	16	Herring	240
Ham	14	Mackerel	70
Lamb (English)	14	Meagrims	56
Lamb (Imported)	215	Mixed Fish	60
Lamb's Livers (Imported)	21	Shrimps	21
Mutton (English)	163		
Mutton (Imported)	57		
Ox Kidneys (Imported)	24		
Ox Livers (Imported)	60		
Pork (English)	4635		
Pork (Imported)	56		
Pork (Edible Offal)	2131		
Veal	190		
6 tons, 1 cwt., 1 qr., 10lbs.		6 cwt., 0 qrs., 1lb.	

Fruit and Vegetables	Weight in lbs.	Tinned Goods	No. of Tins
Apples (Imported)	320	Condensed Milk	18
Gooseberries	210	Fruit salad	3
Greengages	98	Peas	6
Peas	260	Sardines... ..	9
Plums	120	Tinned beef	7
Potatoes	480	Tomatoes	3
Tomatoes	80		
14 cwts.			

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED AND REMOVED DURING 1934

Cases Notified	At all Ages		Under 1		1-2		2-3		3-4		4-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		20-25		25-35		35-45		45-55		55-65		65 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Enteric Fever ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria ...	16	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	64	60	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia ...	18	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Nujelitis ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis Pulmonary ...	46	42	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Other" ...	7	9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL NOTIFIED	174	171	8	3	4	1	6	8	4	5	7	4	36	35	24	19	15	13	9	16	20	26	15	16	14	9	6	5	6	11

Cases Removed to Hospital—††

Cases removed to hospital—4																															
*Diphtheria	...	10	21	...	...	1	1	2	1	4	7	4	6	3	3	2	2	1	...										
Scarlet Fever	...	54	52	...	...	1	3	4	3	6	24	21	11	8	4	2	2	4	...										
Other Cases	...	15	20	...	...	1	3	2	1	3	2	5	2	1	1	2	1	2	1										
TOTAL REMOVED				85	93	...	2	3	6	5	3	7	10	3	30	33	17	15	7	4	7	5	8	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	...

*Including three "carriers."

†Excluding Patients from outside the City Area

NOTE—A Summary of Statistics relating to Number of Notifications, Number of Deaths, Incidence and Death Rates of Infectious Diseases, will be found on page 7, an analysis of Deaths according to Age Periods on pages 69 and 70, and a further note in connection with the Notification of Tuberculosis on page 46.

The Causes of death in this table are not strictly comparable in every case with those prior to 1932 owing to modifications introduced by the Registrar General in 1931

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1934.

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

[illegible]

DEATHS IN WHOLE DISTRICT AT SUBJOINED AGES.

CAUSES	Persons	M	F	—1	1—2	2—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—60	60—65	65—75	75—80	80—85	85—																
																				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
31 Cirrhosis Liver	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...														
32 Other diseases of Liver, etc	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Other digestive diseases	12	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34 Nephritis	39	21	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 Bladder, Prostate, diseases	15	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36 Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37 Other puerperal causes	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38 Prematurity; Congenital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Malformation, etc. ...	22	12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39 Senility	56	15	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40 Suicide	7	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41 Other violence	19	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Other defined causes	73	30	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43 Ill-defined	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SPECIAL CAUSES:																																			
Polio-encephalitis	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	1000	451	549	19	14	4	3	3	2	4	5	2	4	3	2	8	4	20	12	27	21	38	41	29	30	42	32	127	148	57	82	35	68	33	81
1 Walcot North Ward	63	24	39	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Walcot South	76	37	39	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 St. Michael	55	22	33	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Lansdown	93	37	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Weston	92	41	51	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Kingsmead	88	43	45	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 St. James	69	33	36	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Bathwick	74	23	51	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Widcombe	55	23	32	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Westmoreland	57	29	28	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Oldfield	62	29	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Lyncombe	86	42	44	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Twerton East	48	27	21	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Twerton West	82	41	41	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inward Transfers	76	36	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outward Transfers	149	80	69	6	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Public Inst. (Residents)	333	176	157	8	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BIRTHS, DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR, AND INFANT MORTALITY, 1934.

	Total			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Births	378	351	729	358	337	695	20	14	34
Deaths (under one year) ...	19	14	33	17	14	31	2	—	2
Infant Mortality ..	50	40	45	47	42	45	100	—	59

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	At Hosp.				
9	5	4	9	—	—	—

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at 9 a.m. G.M.T., at Henrietta Park

1934		Jan	Feb.	Mar.	Apl	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
Temperatures.	Mean	40·8	39·1	42·5	48·1	54·1	61·1	61·5	60·3	58·9	52·3	44·6	48·5	51·0
	do. Average 30 yrs.	41·1	40·7	43·2	46·8	53·4	57·3	61·3	60·4	56·5	50·7	43·5	41·6	49·7
	Highest	55·9	52·4	55·9	69·4	79·8	82·0	87·6	77·5	79·3	66·0	55·7	57·2	87·6
	Date	17-18	16	26	15	12	17	10	18	14	7	3	8	10 July
	Lowest	23·9	21·3	24·9	27·4	35·6	42·6	50·0	38·3	40·5	28·6	27·5	31·0	21·3
	Date	1	3	1	8	15	8	17	31	1	31	8	21	3 Feb.
Humidity...		88	88	84	83	71	69	70	77	78	80	88	88	80
Rainfall.	Total in inches ...	2·14	0·12	2·72	2·46	1·08	1·47	1·76	3·05	2·31	1·71	1·26	6·17	26·25
	No. Wet Days ..	21	3	19	14	8	9	9	13	15	20	12	27	170
	Mean of 65 yrs. ..	2·87	2·30	2·19	2·08	2·00	2·10	2·57	2·95	2·56	3·28	2·83	3·31	31·04
	do. Wet Days ...	15	14	14	13	12	11	13	14	13	16	15	17	167
Sunshine, hours ...		63·0	106·3	117·5	132·0	228·6	212·8	284·5	196·7	157·4	74·4	23·8	37·0	1634·0
Do. Mean of 30 yrs.		49·8	72·3	114·1	154·9	191·9	200·9	198·2	179·8	147·7	101·3	64·2	41·4	1516·6

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